

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان نيوز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الارابي»

Guiringaud to tour the Middle East

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AFP). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud will visit Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt in late February or early March, an authoritative French source said here today. The source said Mr. de Guiringaud, currently on a visit to West Berlin, also planned to travel to Israel, but that no date for that trip had been set. In talks today with West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, Mr. de Guiringaud discussed the Middle East. West German sources said the West German minister plans to visit the Middle East in early February.

Saudi F.M.: Stage set for peace

PARIS, Jan. 20 (R). — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said in an interview published here today that conditions were ripe in the Arab World for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict but cautioned that the favourable climate may be short lived. In the interview published in the daily newspaper Le Monde, Prince Saud said, "to the Arabs, peace is an urgent matter." However, he went on to say: "In the absence of a settlement by the end of the year, I am afraid that Israel may succeed in imposing a new military confrontation on us."

Volume 2, Number 365

AMMAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1977 — MOHARRAM 29, 1397

Price: 50 fils

King Hussein: We will talk to PLO

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein said Thursday he was ready to open a meaningful dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian people to define the relationship between Jordan and a future Palestine state. The bonds between Jordan and Palestine are strong and unchanging, he added.

The King was speaking to an Egyptian press team which accompanied an Egyptian parliamentary delegation to the meetings of Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union which just ended in Amman.

In reply to a question by the correspondent of the Middle East News Agency about Jordan's attitude towards the call for some kind of dialogue between Jordan and the proposed Palestinian state, the King said: "We are and have always been ready to enter into a goal-oriented dialogue with our brethren, the Palestinian people as a part of this issue. We shall not hesitate under any circumstances to back the Palestinian brothers in ensuring Israeli withdrawal and enabling the people of Palestine to exercise their rights, including the right to self-determination, and the creation of an independent state if they so desire." "The bonds between Jordan and Palestine are strong, unchanging and enduring. On our part we are committed to the Arab stand. We are ready to discuss present and future relations with the Palestinian people to discuss present and future relations, whether at the level of international moves or any other level. We believe such a dialogue will give us an idea on the nature of the future relationship," he added.

King Hussein Wednesday received a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization for the first time since 1971.

He conferred on a broad range of issues with Mr. Khaled Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, the parliament of the PLO. Fahoum was here for the meeting of the inter-Arab parliamentary conference.

On the return soon of parliamentary life to Jordan, the King said: "I cannot fix a specific date, but it will definitely be restored. Significant considerations have obstructed elections and these considerations are connected with the Palestinian cause and the Israeli occupation. But we hope that such causes would be removed in order to enable the people to exercise their right to vote in elections and restore their right to parliamentary life, of which we are proud, and which is considered one of the most important elements of stability."

Answering a question about the Geneva conference, the King said: "I should not be over optimistic over the conference. It is not the end of all our problems or the final goal. The important thing is that the Arabs be strong and act in solidarity and with understanding. The front-line states must be backed -- since they are also facing the danger -- in such a way as to enable them to confront danger."

In reply to a question as to whether His Majesty would initiate national contacts following the contacts he made in Egypt and Jordan, the King said: "I imagine that there is a great possibility at the level of international moves during this year. As for myself, I have started this in the middle of this year or later. We should be prepared for such moves which are a very important factor, provided this is backed by co-ordinated (Arab) attitudes and cooperation among us the front-line states."

He continued to say that Jordanian-Syrian cooperation on the one hand and the Egyptian-Syrian cooperation on the other as well as the Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation was a strong indication of the sound fraternal relations linking the sister countries and a proof that they were all united in the service of a single objective.

King Hussein described his recent talks in Aswan with President Anwar Sadat as very successful.



REGROUPING -- Demonstrators regroup on a rubble strewn street in Cairo Wednesday after battling riot police. (AP wirephoto).

Egypt appeals for Arab, international aid as troubles subside

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (Agencies). — An appeal went out from Cairo today for international and Arab aid to help Egypt overcome economic problems which led to violent demonstrations over increased food prices.

Giving the first official toll, the Middle East News Agency quoted Interior Ministry sources as saying 43 people died and 630 were arrested.

Most of the deaths were in Cairo and adjoining Guiza and in Alexandria.

The two days of wild disorder also left about 600 people injured, according to the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper.

President Anwar Sadat's government suspended the price rises in the face of the violent protests and the situation came under review by the Budget and Planning Committee of the People's Assembly (parliament).

Officials said the committee decided to call on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United States, Europe, Arab oil-producing countries and Egyptians living abroad to contribute towards solving the country's economic difficulties.

The committee reported that Egypt, which lost about \$40 billion in wars with Israel, now needs one billion Egyptian pounds in financial assistance this year, the officials said.

The commission approved in principle, however, the increase in excise taxes on certain imported commodities. But the increases must be approved by the Peoples Assembly before taking effect.

The recent package of economic measures was carried out without the approval of parliament. The commission also decided to form a multi-party panel to review the country's economic situation and prepare a plan to improve it.

SEE WHATEVER HAPPENED TO STOICISM OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE -- P. 3

The panel would include representatives of the three parliamentary parties -- rightist, centre and left -- as well as independents. Prices, meanwhile, were rolled back to their pre-increase levels today under the strict control of authorities.

The government had granted a 10 per cent special salary rise in both the public and private sector to help meet the price increases and President Sadat said yesterday that the salary increases would remain in force despite the suspension of the price boosts.

Reliable sources said today that Egyptian officials hold leftists and the extreme rightwing Moslem Brothers movement responsible for the two days of violence over proposed price increases.

The bloody demonstrations on Tuesday and Wednesday had been carefully planned for several months, it was believed in official circles here, by the extremist Moslems and Marxist elements. A wave of arrests was reported under way against leftists.

The Interior Ministry alleged today that a plot to "burn down" Cairo was discovered yesterday. Officials were said to believe, however, that the situation would quickly return to normal around the country. Earlier, authorities eased curfew restrictions on Cairo, bringing it into line with Alexandria, Suez and Mansurah -- now under curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

A major concern in circles close to the government was the issue of army intervention in the civil strife. Tanks were seen moving into position at strategic points around Cairo this morning, and units of motorised infantry, shock troops and military police were also said to have been called in.

It was the first time in 25 years that the armed forces took up position in an Egyptian city because their help was needed to control the situation. Some sources reportedly feared that domestic stability would now

Washington wakes up to the Carter era

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AFP). — Jimmy Carter, former Georgia governor and peanut-farmer, became the 39th president of the United States at a ceremony in a bitterly cold Washington that displayed optimism, sadness and, above all, a break with tradition.

The man who just one year ago was unknown to a majority of Americans took the oath of office on the steps of the Capitol, the seat of Congress, before Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger, as outgoing President Gerald Ford looked on.

Mr. Carter swore on a 150-year-old Bible belonging to his mother, "Miss Lillian", and held by wife Rosalynn, that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEE CARTER LACES 10-MINUTE INAUGURAL SPEECH -- P. 6

Mr. Ford, who appeared sad on arrival at the ceremonies, became animated when he greeted friends on the platform of honour. He was heard to ask the newly-sworn-in Vice President, Walter Mondale, to give his regards to foreign leaders whom Mr. Mondale is scheduled to meet on a tour of Europe and Japan in a few days' time.

In a brief, 10-minute address, Mr. Carter said his inauguration marked "a new beginning" and pledged that his government would work for "a just and peaceful world."

Mr. Carter's speech was interrupted several times by applause from the estimated 250,000 people at the Capitol and along Pennsylvania Avenue, who braved the below-freezing weather to greet America's new chief executive.

Following the ceremonies, the Carters broke with recent tradition when they quit their motorcade to walk, hand-in-hand, down Pennsylvania Avenue, waving to

the crowds. Their destination was a solar-heated reviewing stand from which they watched the inaugural parade.

The Fords, however, followed tradition: They left Washington immediately after the swearing-in ceremony, boarding a helicopter on the White House grounds which took them to Andrews Air Force Base where a plane from the presidential fleet was waiting to fly them to sunny California.

This evening the new presidential couple opened in turn the seven separate dances held in the capital to celebrate the inauguration.

Optimism was the order of the day, according to the results of a poll announced today by CBS television network. They showed that 70 per cent of Americans are hopeful that the next four years will be bright ones. Thirteen per cent were pessimists and 17 per cent had no opinion.

Earlier, in a sad little ceremony, the outgoing president summoned his closest aides to a White House farewell breakfast. Afterwards, his successor called on him and President Ford, at that time still technically in office, and offered Mr. Carter a cup of coffee in accordance with protocol and the unspoken rules of American hospitality.

Meanwhile, 10,000 kms. away from the festive capital, Soviet head of state Nikolai Podgorny welcomed Jimmy Carter's inauguration and said he was certain that the coming years would produce important progress in relations between the two countries. Tass news agency reported.

Tass said Mr. Podgorny had sent a telegram to Mr. Carter which said that the new relations corresponded with the interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples "as well as other peoples (of the world), contributing to the reinforcement of peace, an end to the arms race and to the development of advantageous reciprocal cooperation."

Chirac's bid for Paris mayor post threatens government coalition

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AFP). — French Premier Raymond Barre warned today that Jacques Chirac's surprise decision to seek the Paris mayor's office threatened to split the government coalition and undermine confidence necessary to France's economic recovery.

Mr. Chirac, Mr. Barre's predecessor as premier and the head of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), announced yesterday that he would enter the Paris elections in March as leader of all forces opposing "collectivism".

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing several weeks ago endorsed the candidacy for mayor of Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano.

Mr. d'Ornano today said after he had seen Mr. Barre that, in full agreement with the premier, he would carry through the mission entrusted to him.

He said that Mr. Chirac had declared his candidacy "without any consultations with the representatives of Paris and without any consultations with his partners in the majority. There is out, in these circumstances any element which could cause me to withdraw my candidature." He was sure the people of Paris would support him, he added.

Following a 70-minute meeting with Mr. Barre, Mr. Chirac said he was determined to prevent the French capital from "falling into the hands of the Socialist-Communist" opposition.

Mr. Barre observed today: "While taking note of his expressed support for government economic recovery plans, I told him (Mr. Chirac) of my concern that his decision might cause a serious split within the (government) majority and have the opposite effect to that which he sought."

The premier went on to warn that "the recovery of our economic situation could be jeopardized by electoral clashes which would affect the climate of confidence which our country needs."

Meanwhile, Olivier Stirn, Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, announced his resignation from the RPR, asserting that Mr. Chirac's decision would "divide and weaken the majority" and "improve the chances" of the opposition.

Minister of State Jean Lecanuet immediately accused Mr. Chirac of using the Paris vote to test the ground for the 1978 legislative elections and perhaps office for himself. Mr. Lecanuet, a centrist openly questioned whether the former premier really hoped to serve a full term as mayor.

Leading Socialist MP and Mayor of Marseilles, Gaston Defferre, suggested that the Chirac decision was another step in the struggle between the former premier and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. "The goal", Mr. Defferre said, "is the supremacy of one political group over another within the ruling coalition."

The "presidential majority" is composed of four parties: the Independent Republicans Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the RPR, the Radicals and the Centrists -- who united in May 1974 to defeat the Socialist-Communist "union of the left".

Mr. Chirac's announcement thus appeared as a direct challenge to the president, whose government he left abruptly last August in a disagreement over implementation of policy.

The RPR was further angered when Mr. d'Ornano announced that two junior ministers, Francoise Giroud and Pierre Christian Taftinger, would be among those challenging RPR seats on the Paris City Council.

With Mr. Chirac heading an electoral list of his own for the elections, to 109 council seats, political observers considered the danger to the government coalition as serious. Only one victor can emerge from the test of strength in mid-March, and his position as mayor of the capital will be one of national importance.

On about Mar. 23, the elected city councillors will choose a mayor -- Paris since 1871 -- from among number to serve a six-year term.

For over a century, appointed prefect, but a 1975 law proposed by Giscard d'Estaing gave Paris a mayor once again.

Rhodesian Front caucus agrees on "No" to Richard

LISBURY, Jan. 20 (AFP). — The arrival here today of Geneva conference chairman Ivor Richard was met with clear indications that the Rhodesian government would not accept new British proposals for the country.

Mr. Richard warned on arrival that if the government of Ian Smith did not accept British proposals, the situation would be "grave".

After a meeting today of the Rhodesian Front Party caucus, the government Chief Whip, Miss Divaris, said that the caucus had reiterated its stand on refusing to depart in any way from Anglo-American proposals Mr. Richard accepted in September.

Mr. Divaris said the caucus also "re-iterated" discussions on removal of racial discrimination and had agreed that further proposals should be made to abolish racial discrimination.

Mr. Divaris would not give details, but said Mr. Smith would debate on the question of removing racial discrimination in a national broadcast in the next few days. A date has been announced for Mr. Smith's broadcast, but it was expected on Sunday or Monday, according to Rhodesian Front

sources, Mr. Smith may have faced stiff opposition within the caucus to some of his plans to remove racial discrimination. Flashpoint of the discussions was believed to have been the controversial Land Tenure Act, which divides the country equally between 280,000 whites and more than six million blacks.

The caucus meeting took place against a background of speculation that Mr. Smith and his government wished to make radical changes to the act. Senior party officials admit that they will oppose such moves, suggesting that it would be a negation of Rhodesian Front policy.

But Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl gave an indication of government attitudes in a published interview here today when he said he personally believed that all racial discrimination should be abolished.

The Rhodesian government's strong opposition to the British proposals and the moves towards removing racial discrimination were seen by observers here as a two-pronged manoeuvre aimed at achieving an internal political settlement with the country's Africans, including a section of the nationalists.

It is believed that Mr. Smith has given up hope of the Geneva conference achieving a positive result and that this view has been strengthened by the British wish to install a resident commissioner in the country during the proposed transitional period to majority rule.

Official sources here suggested that Mr. Smith may ask Mr. Richard whether the British government would endorse an internal settlement reached between the country's whites and blacks, and which would produce majority rule within two years.

Mr. Richard would not comment on this when he arrived here today, asserting only that he believed the Geneva conference was the only forum in which an interim government for Rhodesia could be formed.

Mr. Richard is to hold talks with Mr. Smith tomorrow, during which he will seek Mr. Smith's views on the new British plan.

Few details of the plan have been released, but Rhodesian government sources have already said that the proposal for a British presence, with a casting vote, in a council of ministers with a two-thirds black majority is totally unacceptable.

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His Majesty King Hussein receives Syrian Minister of Information Iskandar Ahmad Iskandar during his visit for talks on bilateral relations in the field of information at the Hashemite Court Thursday. Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, the Information Minister is at far left.

Jordan, Syria to bolster information cooperation

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee ended two days of meetings here Thursday evening by adopting a number of resolutions aimed at bolstering the existing bilateral coordination in the information field.

Decisions were passed to prepare a documentary book on the 1976 upheaval of the West Bank to be translated into English and French, and to produce a television film on the same subject, in addition to publishing an information booklet by the Jordanian and Syrian Press Associations on Syria and Jordan.

Another annual booklet will be prepared to include the various integrations steps achieved during the that period.

It will be published by the Jordan News Agency (JNA) and the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). The resolutions also cover steps to increase the exchange of publications by the two countries.

In the field of radio the committee decided to increase the joint transmission broadcasts the committee decided to increase the joint transmission by the Syrian and Jordanian Radios either through direct or relayed transmission.

The two radio stations will also undertake necessary studies to relay the Hebrew programme broadcast by Radio Damascus on Radio Jordan which is better heard in the Arab occupied territories. The two radio stations will also cooperate to produce special programmes to be broadcast on the occasion of His Majesty's silver jubilee and other national events.

The committee agreed to raise the number of televised programmes exchanged between the two television stations to twenty hours for each cycle (3 months) and to produce joint programmes at a minimum of twenty hours a year.

The two sides will also produce documentary films emphasizing the integration policy between Jordan and Syria.

A children's series will be jointly produced for the television in 1977.

The committee also decided to unite the two agencies bureaus in Cairo and Beirut and consolidate the correspondents of one agency with those of the other in a number of Arab and European countries.

The committee also decided to increase cooperation between the correspondents of the two countries, seconding reporters of Syrian newspapers to work in Jordanian and vice versa for a one month period besides encouraging the change of press reports.

The committee finally decided to organise training courses in developmental information, Amman and the second in Damascus.

The Jordanian team included the director generals of the Jordan, the Publication Department and the acting director general of the Jordan News Agency and other information officials.

The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee was presided over by the Jordanian and Syrian Ministers of Information.

Strive for failure

President Tito of Yugoslavia, in his talks with Libyan leader Col. Qadhafi this week, has made a suggestion that we think deserves wide consideration in the coming weeks. He said that the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference must be reconvened "regardless of the results to be achieved there."

The Geneva talks recently have been held up by all as the focus of middle East peace efforts. It is a sign of some progress that the Arabs, Israelis, Americans and Russians have all, in their own ways, made it known that the next phase of Middle East peace talks will be best carried out in Geneva. But there are significant differences of opinion on the precise manner in which these talks would reconvene. The biggest stumbling block is the role of the Palestinians, a role which the Arabs insist upon, and which the Israelis refuse to consider in any meaningful way. Thus the resumption of the Geneva talks is held up largely because of a procedural matter, though it is a procedural Pandora's box that includes the single most important issue of substance in this area -- the question of the Israelis recognising the Palestinians. The impasse can be resolved in several ways, all of which involve some measure of compromise by one or more of the parties. The compromises will only be made when they carry with them a glimpse of future successes, on the assumption that it is acceptable to take a step backwards in order later to take three steps forward.

The point that President Tito brings up this week is timely and intriguing. The pace of Middle East diplomacy will probably stay at its high level for the coming months, and will certainly accelerate as the Carter administration gains steam and the Israeli elections are completed in May. It is also likely that the aim of all interested parties will be to seek progress through the Geneva talks both because of practical considerations and because the Geneva formula does, indeed, offer an opportunity for long-term progress. The emphasis today is on convening the Geneva talks in order to make a breakthrough, but this approach keeps getting stuck on the question of Palestinian participation. President Tito has brought up the novel idea of reconvening the Geneva talks primarily for their own sake, and not necessarily for the sake of making progress. The idea -- and it is widely supported -- is that once the Geneva talks are reconvened, we have at least moved one more step ahead and given ourselves one more opportunity through which peace agreements may emerge, but not necessarily will emerge. In other words, as we see it, it might be useful to reconvene the Geneva talks with the knowledge that they will almost certainly result in failure. This sounds ludicrous, but it is not completely ludicrous.

Failure in Geneva, like failure in some of Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy attempts, may lay the groundwork for subsequent success. An initial bout of disagreement may allow both sides to see the points on which agreement is possible at a later stage. Failure in the substantive sphere will leave behind it a tested procedural framework within which substantive agreement can be fostered in a subsequent round of talks. There is also the tremendous psychological advantages to be gained by all from the initiation of a process of dialogue that has been so conspicuously absent for so long.

There may be some rationale to pushing for a Geneva conference that will crash and burn, like the Phoenix, but from whose wreckage more tempered minds will build more workable accords. It may be the nothing succeeds like failure.

Hassan urges unified Arab economic strategy

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday said the Arab countries have to adopt a unified economic strategy for the best exploitation of the Arab nations potential and wealth.

Addressing the delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union, at the Royal Scientific Society, he said that Jordan as the first defence line bears a big political and military responsibilities not in proportion with its own potentials. Despite this, Jordan is compelled to adapt its capabilities to this one-

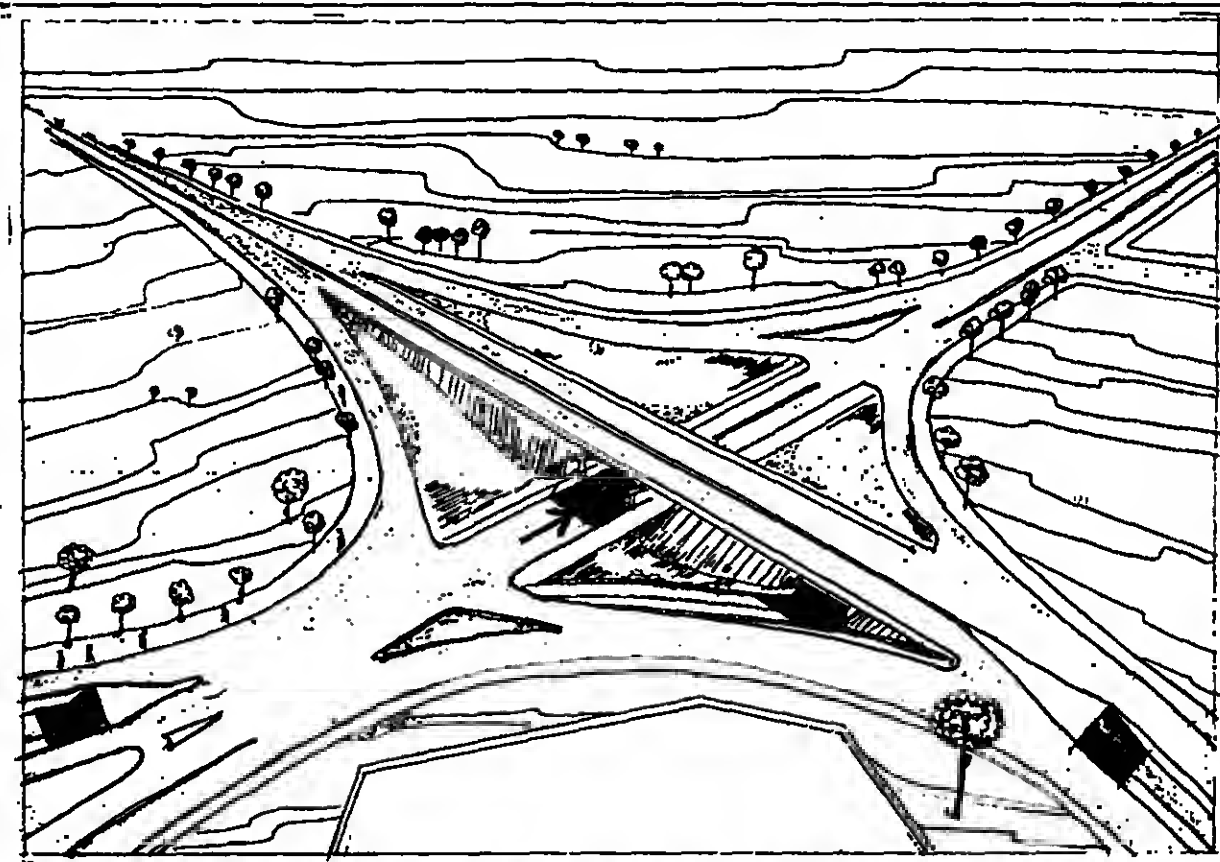
rous burden it carries.

Prince Hassan said steadfastness in our understanding is not only a political or military concept, but also an economic and social one.

On this basis Jordan in its economic experiment begun before 1967 has accomplished a high growth rate in the developing countries.

He was followed by the Governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, who reviewed the economic and financial situation in Jordan back to 1971, and pointed out the problem of inflation.

Dr. Munther Haddadin, Vice President of the Jordan Valley Commission briefed the parliamentary delegation on the Jordan Valley development plan. The meeting was attended by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, also Chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union and the Royal Scientific Society President, Dr. Albert Butros and other officials.



An artist's drawing of the projected bridge and underpass to be built at the crossroads linking Third Circle with Shumaisal next to the General Intelligence Directorate building. Mr. Mar'in Abu Nawwar, Amman's Mayor, and Mr. Nada Jozzi, representing a local consultant, Thursday signed the contract for design works. The construction costs will amount to JD 2.5 million. It is expected to be complete within 15 months, thereby facilitating traffic movement in the area.

Syrian budget for 1977 amounts to £17 billion

DAMASCUS, Jan. 20 (R). — Syria today announced a £17 billion (\$4.6 billion) budget for 1977, showing one billion pound \$270 million increase on last year's figure.

The extra sum will go to the armed forces, of which Syria will spend £3.93 billion (nearly \$1.2 billion).

Announcing the figures to the people's council today, Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifawi said Syria was budgeting without \$5 million (\$140 million) which was anticipated from oil transit royalties from Iraq when the 1976 budget was drawn up.

Iraq stopped pumping oil through Syria last April. Now it has a pipeline skirting around the north of Syria to pump oil to the Turkish coast.

The budget assigned over \$2.7 billion (\$2.7 billion) for development just over a quarter of the figure will go towards the completion of industrial projects under the five-year development plan.

More than £1.2 billion (\$3 million) will be spent on oil ministry projects, the prime minister said. Syria's oil exports were expected to net more than £1.8 billion (\$490 million).

Gen. Khleifawi said the government's wages bill this year will total nearly £1.2 billion (\$320 million), up by more than a quarter of last year's figure.

Barakat talks with Soviets on tourism

Moscow (JNA). — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Ghaleb Barakat Wednesday met with the President of the Higher Council of Tourism in the Soviet Union. The subject of their discussion was strengthening tourism co-operation between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Barakat also met with the Soviet under-secretary of the Ministry of Culture and discussed with him the co-operation between the two countries in the field of antiquities and their restoration.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Sba'b and Al Dustour Thursday took His Majesty King Hussein's latest pronouncements on current events as the subject of their comment, while Al Ra'i made a comparison between United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's trip to the Middle East early in February and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to the area in the same month. AL SHAB says King Hussein's statement to the Egyptian weekly magazine Akher Saa contains several salient points which may be taken as a pertinent working paper for a general Arab movement, which can face up to the responsibilities of the forthcoming stage, especially as regards the intensified efforts to liberate the occupied territories.

The paper amplifies on these points thus:

"His Majesty has emphasized that Arab cooperation aimed at building up real solidarity and complete coordination, particularly among the confrontation states, is the only effective factor which can achieve victory for the Arab cause, and the only stepping-stone for serious action to end the Israeli occupation and ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"The King has stressed that the Arabs should wisely and intelligently take advantage of increasing world support for the Arab world to push their case forward. It is certain, now that Israel alone is responsible for the hindering efforts that

have been made, or still are being made to accomplish peace.

"King Hussein has also made it clear that the reconvening of the Geneva conference will be a testing ground for Israel's intentions in relation to peace. The Arabs should go to Geneva as one solid front and with one clear-cut strategy that leaves no loophole for any exploitation. Geneva is the only remaining open "door" for ending the Israeli occupation."

AL DUSTOUR, on the other hand, gave prominence to King Hussein's exhortations on domestic and Arab issues during a cabinet meeting which he presided over Wednesday evening.

It says: "The King has called upon the Government to draw up a definite list of priorities and concentrate on such local issues as the philosophy of education, the development of health services and communications, the ensuring of adequate water supplies, the modernisation of agriculture, the improvement of the lot of the civil servants and the reinforcement of the armed forces.

"His Majesty further underlined the importance of perfecting representative institutions and popular organisations, in order that we may be able to mobilise all our potential and consolidate our national institutions. Evidently this was a call on all citizens to take an effective part in responsibilities through these institutions and organisations."

Al Dustour maintains that the organisation of the Jordanian

JORDAN, INDIA AGREE TO IMPROVE TELECOMMS. SERVICES

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and India Wednesday agreed to improve services provided by the telecommunications sector by introducing new automatic telephone exchanges.

The Indian Ministry of Communications delegation left here Wednesday at the end of a three day visit.

The Telecommunications Corporation acting director general a number of its officials were present at the airport to bid farewell to the visiting team.

and technicians will also be seconded to the Telecommunications Corporation to train its technical staff while others will be sent to India for the same purpose.

Qatar receives 65,000 forest trees seedlings

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Agriculture has presented 65,000 forest trees seedlings to Qatar as part of the existing co-operation between the two countries.

So far, the ministry has distributed one million forest trees seedlings among the different ministries, government departments, the Armed Forces and the Security Forces.

Education talks with Syria to start Sunday

DAMASCUS (JNA). — Meetings of the joint Jordanian-Syrian educational committee will open here next Sunday under the chairmanship of the education ministers of Jordan and Syria.

The four day meetings will deal with the possibility of forming an educational committee to draw up a strategy for education in the two countries.

National Notes

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	331.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
German mark	138.5	138.5
French franc	67.1	67.1
Swiss franc	133.3	133.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	37.9	38.0
Syrian pound	82.6	82.6
Lebanese pound	113.9	114.0
Saudi riyal	94.3	94.1
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1150.0	1157.0
UAE dirham	83.0	83.4
Libyan dinar	740.0	750.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	480.0

Exchange Rates

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Handwritten text in Arabic: هوزا صرنا القصل

In his last full day at White House Ford phones Brezhnev; pardons 600 Vietnam deserters, "Tokyo Rose"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (Agencies) — President Gerald Ford, in a busy last full day in office yesterday, telephoned Soviet Communist chief Leonid Brezhnev and was calling other foreign leaders to make personal farewells.

The president, who handed the White House over to Mr. Jimmy Carter at noon today, also extended a limited clemency to about 600 Vietnam combat veterans who deserted from U.S. armed forces.

His other main action of the day was to pardon Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, better known as "Tokyo Rose" for her broadcasts of Japanese propaganda during World War II for which she served six-and-a-half years in prison for treason.

Mrs. d'Aquino, a Japanese-American, was jailed in 1949 and now works in a Chicago gift store. She applied for a pardon last year in order to regain U.S. citizenship which she lost on her conviction.

White House officials refused to

disclose what Mr. Ford said in his conversations with foreign statesmen or even identify them apart from Mr. Brezhnev.

But the Soviet news agency Tass reported from Moscow that the two men hailed the 1974 Vladivostok agreement.

Tass said Mr. Brezhnev declared he was happy with the relationship he developed with Mr. Ford and was confident that he would be able to reach agreement on remaining issues with the incoming administration.

Also in his last full day in office, Mr. Ford extended a carefully-limited clemency to about 600 Vietnam combat veterans.

The president continued to refuse a large-scale amnesty of Vietnam war resisters.

His decision yesterday will benefit deserters who have already applied for clemency and who had been either wounded in combat or received decorations for combat bravery in Vietnam.

These men will now have their terms of discharge reconsidered, making it possible to have the stigma of an unfavourable discharge -- which can affect job prospects -- removed from their records.

White House officials said the decision would not benefit 24,000 American men who refused to be drafted into the armed service because of their opposition to the Vietnam war.

President Jimmy Carter, who now takes over the White House, has promised that one of his first actions in office will be to give full pardon to war resisters.

A coalition of antiwar groups has estimated that nearly two million Americans are still suffering, in one way or another because of their opposition to the war.

They include 790,000 veterans with less-than-honourable military discharges for any reason, more than one million who never registered for the draft, up to 30,000 deserters and 23,849 draft resisters.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said yesterday in his last press conference that Mr. Ford was "looking forward with enthusiasm to the new challenges he is going to face."

The outgoing president and Mrs. Ford dined last night at the White House with Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and their two children, aged 12 and 19 years.

Whatever happened to the stoicism of Egypt's poor?

By Assem Hassan

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (R). — A Cairo merchant splashed 1,000 Egyptian pounds (about the same sterling) on a New Year's Eve spree for his family of four at a Cairo nightclub, according to a local magazine.

At Egypt's official minimum wage of 12 pounds a month it would take seven men almost a year to earn that sum of money.

And as newspaper editors pointed out Tuesday night to the country's economic overlord, Dr. Abdul Mun'em Qaisuni, eight million out of the more than nine million people in Egypt's labour force get no more than 48 pounds a month. The poor in Egypt are renowned for their stoic acceptance of poverty -- and the yawning gap between them and the favoured few.

But resentment bubbled over

when the government announced a sweeping package of price increases, and rioting is believed to have claimed so far at least forty lives.

The government yesterday suspended the price increases, presumably leaving it with the same unenviable problem of how to introduce much-needed austerity measures without prompting popular unrest.

The price rises were reported to be part of a deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in advance of a conference with prospective suppliers of loans to Egypt.

The list of the country's economic ills is a daunting one. The 1967 and 1973 wars stretched resources of their utmost and defence spending is still a heavy burden. The sums are never disclosed.

Soviet refusal to reschedule

actions, you have won for yourself a place in history as an American president who brought greater security, more peace and a better prospect for human freedom within the family of nations.

"Certainly, in the history of modern Israel, your name will loom large. Your friendship, your perception, your grasp of Israel's purpose and needs, have placed the relationships between our two governments and peoples on a place of unprecedented understanding.

"I believe your contribution has

been historic in so generously assisting our nation with the means so crucial to our own defense. I, likewise, believe that your contribution has been indispensable in advancing the cause of peace in our region which is our highest common aspiration," Mr. Rabin said.

The prime minister concluded: "It would be for us a privilege and a pleasure were you to accept our invitation, which I hereby convey to you now, to visit Israel at a time of your convenience. You will be an honoured and welcome guest among a people who owe you much."

huge debts for weaponry is another problem. Egypt's total debts are estimated about 15 billion Egyptian pounds, more than half connected with defence.

Hopes of an economic change of fortunes were raised prematurely with the introduction after the 1973 war of the so-called "open-door" policy of encouraging contacts with, and investment from, the West.

The policy has produced little tangible benefit for the Egyptian masses, partly because of the lack of an adequate infrastructure to cope with industrial development.

Few new projects have materialised. Many potential foreign investors have gone home in frustration at dealing with a labyrinthine bureaucracy and banking system.

The absence of a unified system governing imports has contributed to the appearance of a large range of luxury items, which brighten the Cairo boutiques but do little for the economy.

The press echoes public complaints of tax evasion, black marketing and "fat cuts" -- people making illegal profits who rarely get brought to justice. The government has accused Communists of being behind the latest riots. It made similar charges during disturbances last year and some Communists and leftists were arrested.

They were later freed without being formally charged. Leftist critics of the government have been joined by some "Nasserites" who pay allegiance to the policies of the late President Nasser.

The "Nasserites" in particular have been accusing the government of trying to back down from socialist policies laid down by President Nasser.

President Anwar Sadat's line is that socialism has not been forsaken, but at the same time the private sector must be encouraged. Leftists allege that only a tiny minority benefit from this policy, that most Egyptians are left untouched and are in fact becoming poorer as the economy deteriorates.

Spain, Greece, Portugal move to speed up their memberships of EEC

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (AFP) — Would-be members of the European Economic Community (EEC) moved on three fronts yesterday to speed their applications for membership.

Here at Common Market headquarters, Spain's Ambassador-designate to the EEC Raimondo Bassils, confirmed his country would seek admission to the community before the end of the year.

Mr. Bassils stressed, however, that Spain would not accept secondary status over several years as Greece. Full membership, he told a Mediterranean affairs meeting, was the only possible status for Spain.

Meanwhile, in Athens, a delegation of liberal members of the European Parliament came out in

favour of the admission of Greece to the community without restrictions.

Delegation leader Jean Durieux, of France, told reporters that membership for Greece was "a good idea for democracy overall... and should take place without pre-conditions of any kind."

In Lisbon, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares was reported set to begin a European tour to campaign for membership. The Portuguese news agency ANO said he would go to London on Feb. 14, followed by a visit to Dublin and two other undisclosed capitals.

In the second week of March, the prime minister would visit other capitals of the nine, finishing up in Brussels, where he would meet with EEC as well as Belgian officials ANO said.

THE ILLNESSES OF HOWARD HUGHES

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 20 (AFP) — Millionaire Howard Hughes, who died last April at the age of 70, suffered from cancer, a stomach ulcer, failing kidneys, bad teeth and malnutrition, it was disclosed here yesterday. Medical experts testified in a Houston court that an autopsy on Mr. Hughes' body showed he had died from renal insufficiency, probably caused by an excess of phenacetine, a drug he took from 1946 to 1972 for another health problem. Several witnesses testified that Mr. Hughes often refused medical prescriptions, preferring his own remedies. The autopsy established that the millionaire's teeth were in such poor condition that he probably had great difficulty in eating, the experts said. They also found an early prostate cancer during the autopsy.

Reason: Lebanese civil war

OXFORD, England, Jan. 20 (R). — A 17-year-old Lebanese student who caused £100,000 worth of damage at his college here had suffered horrific experiences in the civil war, the Crown Court was told here yesterday. Mr. Joseph Hajje admitted two charges of arson and one of theft at St. Aldate's College -- not part of Oxford University. Mr. Adrian Redgrave, defending, said Mr. Hajje returned to Lebanon last July during a lull in the fighting. While travelling towards Beirut he and three friends were hijacked and his friends were shot in front of him. "He was spared when the hijackers discovered his father was a man of means," Mr. Redgrave said. After several weeks in a makeshift prison where he was beaten and saw others tortured he was freed after his father paid a substantial ransom, the lawyer added. A consultant psychiatrist said Mr. Hajje was suffering from a mental illness as a result of what he had been through. The judge adjourned sentence until next Tuesday saying he wanted to know if Mr. Hajje's father, director of a Lebanese steel company, would be able to pay £80,000 compensation.

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Growing support for Patriotic Front deepens split among Rhodesian nationalists

Economic gloom clouds Portugal's 1976 gains

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — The five African presidents most closely connected with moves to put the government of Rhodesia into black hands have chosen their candidates to run the country in place of the present white minority government: Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front.

In making this clear-cut decision recently, the presidents almost certainly hope to:

-- End the wrangling among black delegations which has helped to bog down the currently adjourned Geoeva conference on the transfer of power in Rhodesia from whites to blacks. If Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe emerge as the men who will indeed first inherit power from the whites, their challengers -- Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole -- may well be shunted aside at Geneva.

-- Persuade Prime Minister Ian Smith, leader of Rhodesia's whites, that his country's black nationalists really mean business and that he would do well to come to terms with them. Of the civilian nationalist leaders, Mr. Mugabe has closest connections with the black guerrilla movement mainly based in neighbouring Mozambique.

-- Head off any Soviet move to adopt Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe as Moscow's exclusive clients in the struggle for black control of Rhodesia. The Soviets in recent weeks have singled the two men out for special commendation.

The risk in all this is that the African presidents' backing of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe could push Mr. Smith into stiffer rather than more flexible response to black demands for political power. White Rhodesian reaction to guerrilla (and what whites see as Communist) threats or pressure has hitherto been a firmer determination to hold out and hang on.

Beyond Mr. Smith there is South African Prime Minister John Vorster. He too might have misgivings about having as a neighbour a Rhodesia -- or Zimbabwe as Africans call it -- run by men of the political colouration of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe. If this is so, Mr. Vorster might be increasingly reluctant to help British Chairmen of the Geneva conference Ivor Richard by using South African leverage to get Mr. Smith back to Geneva in a more pliant mood.

Mr. Richard, during his trip to the area, conferred with all the frontline presidents (except President Neto of Angola) and with Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster. Mr. Richard was in Lusaka for talks with

President Kaunda of Zambia when the announcement was made there of the decision to advance Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe as designated candidates to run a black (or mainly black) Rhodesian government.

Mr. Richard could conceivably try to get from Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe a trump card to help him in his dealings with Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster. This would be a commitment from the Rhodesian nationalists -- and more particularly through Mr. Mugabe from the guerrillas -- to end guerrilla warfare against the whites.

Until this latest move by the five presidents in favour of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Richard had been trying to get the Geneva conference moving again with the proposal that Britain guarantee the interests of both whites and blacks by providing a British high commissioner in Rhodesia to supervise the orderly transfer of power. The presidents were generally in favour of the idea. The strongest opposition to it came from Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian whites.

Another question is whether the alliance between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe will last indefinitely. They come from separate linguistic and ethnic groups -- Mr. Nkomo from the smaller Ndebele -- speaking (Matabele) and Mr. Mugabe from the bigger, Zibona-speaking (Mashona) group.

Mr. Mugabe is in fact a Karanga, whose people provide the single most important component of both the guerrillas and the black members of the white-run Rhodesian security forces.

A spokesman for Bishop Muzorewa, Gordon Chavunduka, was critical of the five presidents for "dumping" the bishop. He said the presidents do not live in Rhodesia and have no right to tell the seven million people here (i.e., Rhodesian blacks) how they should act and feel.

But the harsh fact is that the five presidents -- of Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Angola -- are so geographically situated that they can control the supply of arms and other materials to the Rhodesian candidates of their choice -- and cut it off to rivals. It remains to be seen how toughly the presidents will exercise this option.

Christian Science Monitor correspondent June Goodwin reports from Johannesburg, South Africa, that over two months ago a high Zambian official told her that even if Bishop Muzorewa were to be elected leader of an independent Zimbabwe, "we will remove him."

Clearly, the intent now is to remove the bishop before any elections can be held. One of the major grudges against him is that he has not served his time in prison -- as have Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe. He entered politics in 1971 as

a compromise man to patch together the fragmented African nationalist movement in Rhodesia. Ever since the Rhodesia conference reopened in Geoeva, the negotiations have been stymied by rivalry among the nationalists.

The conference rivalry reflects the picture on the ground in the guerrilla camps in Mozambique. Well-informed Muzorewa sources say that the camps are splintered, with Muzorewa supporters not being allowed out to fight.

LISBON (CSM) — Portugal greeted the new year with a small degree of pride in its achievements over the past 12 months, but a much greater sense of gloom about the immediate future.

For the Portuguese, 1976 proved the calmest year since the coup that overthrew the previous right-

wing regime in April 1974. It also brought the country the first free elections in nearly half a century for a president, a permanent parliament and local municipal bodies.

"Democratic institutions were reborn in Portugal in 1976," a recent editorial in the prestigious independent weekly Expresso said. "But," it added, "we are embarking on 1977 with a certain bitter taste in the mouth."

For the main problem that nagged 1976 -- a tottering economy -- still looms over 1977. Wherever one looks the prospect seems grim.

Grimmest of all is the latest financial news. According to published reports, foreign reserves in the Bank of Portugal will only last a short time. As Portugal imports 50 per cent of its food, the situation looks desperate indeed.

Add to that a \$1.8 billion budget deficit, 26 per cent inflation and 16 per cent unemployment, and it would seem that the minority Socialist government has no hope whatsoever.

In fact, Prime Minister Mario Soares has fixed all his hopes on a promised emergency aid package from the United States and Western Europe that will total \$1.2 billion. He is depending on \$300 million from the Americans immediately, but even this loan will only bail Portugal out until April or May.

And, Expresso commented in its editorial, all the loans in the world are only going to work if Portugal pulls itself together and gets back to work.

Production on the farms and in the factories, which plummeted during the first free-wheeling 18 months of revolution after April 1974, has never really recovered. The huge nationalised sector, where a lack of authority still remains the overriding problem, is the most severely affected in spite of a series of new labour laws aimed at fighting absenteeism, lateness and indifference.

On the farm front, in the southern Alentejo wheat belt, the production picture is depressing. This area, the Communist Party's stronghold, was carved up during leftists' land grabs into some 200 Soviet-style collectives. But these have proved more of a drag on the economy than a help. They have soaked up more than \$70 million handed out to them in loans without any suggestion of repayment.

Here, too, the government is trying to restore some law and order with the handing back of illegally occupied farms to their original owners.

The cry of humanity pressures U.S. to stop arming repressive regimes

BOSTON, (CSM). — Despite mounting concern over U.S. arms aid to regimes that abuse human rights, key congressmen and human rights experts say U.S. military support of some repressive governments is not likely to end soon.

But new U.S. pressures are likely to persuade foreign leaders to curtail some of their more flagrant violations of human rights.

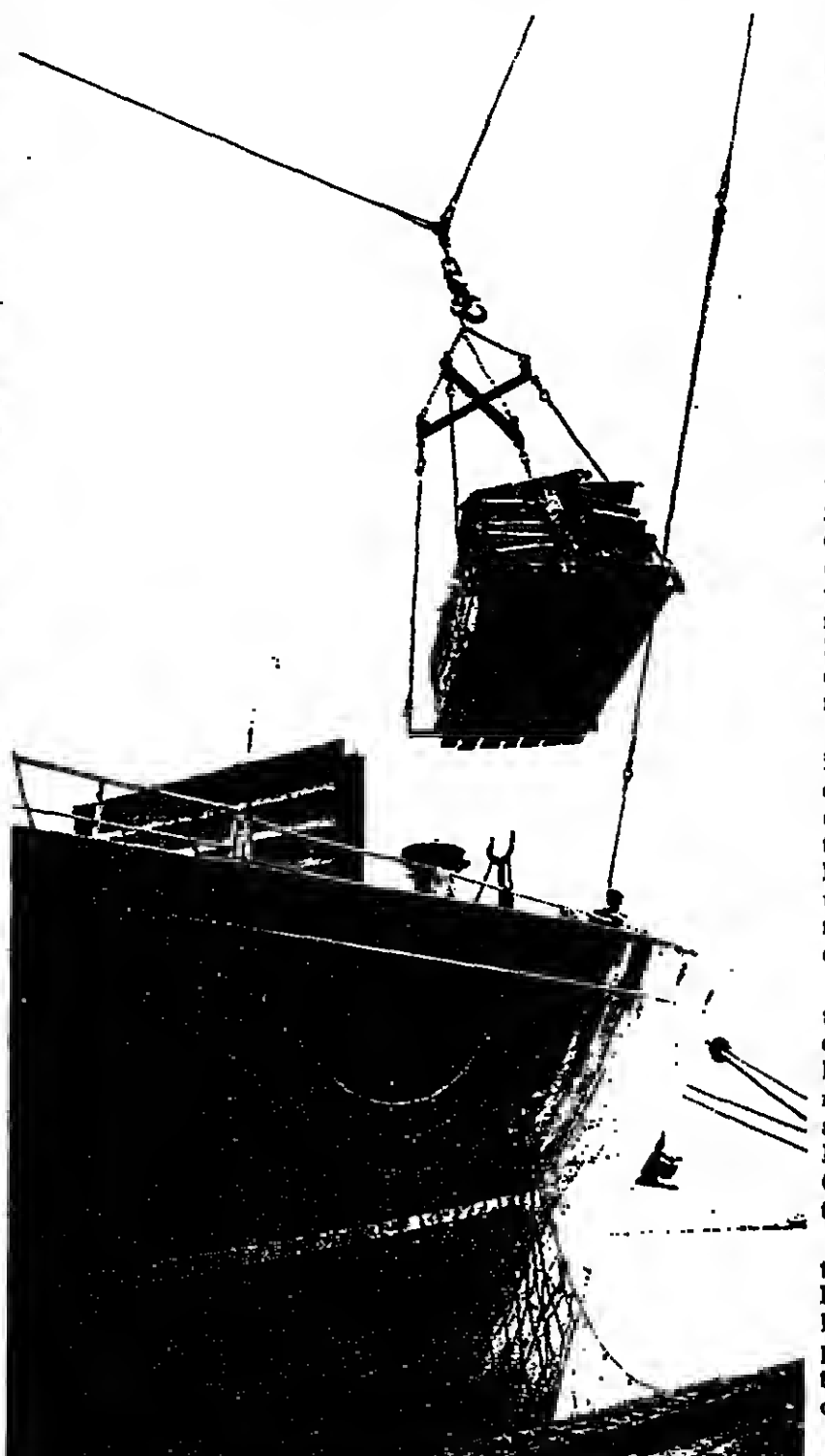
Congressman Donald M. Fraser (D) of Minnesota, who has led the effort to include consideration of human-rights violations in military aid decision-making, makes a distinction between countries in Latin America, for example, where the United States has "no major national security interests," and U.S. allies in Europe, the Middle East and areas close to Japan.

The United States should "disengage where we have no major security interests," he says. He points to the level of U.S. aid to Uruguay, Chile and Argentina as a barometer of the priority the new Carter administration will give to the human-rights issue.

South Korea would be a "harder case," he says, because of the Communist regime that threatens its northern border. "South Korea will be a major area of debate" for the Carter administration, he predicts.

Congress recently set specific limits on aid to Chile and Uruguay because of human-rights violations, such as torture and imprisonment of political opponents. Congressman Fraser says he is doubtful that the new Congress will take further action of this type, since it will want to feel out and cooperate with the Carter administration, rather than take early unilateral action.

President-elect Carter brought the human-rights issue into his presidential campaign, charging that the Ford administration -- and particularly Secretary of Sta-



Loading freighters in New Orleans, Louisiana -- U.S. aid dangles before repressive regimes.

te Henry Kissinger -- had given little consideration to the repressive policies of regimes receiving U.S. assistance.

If the Ford-Kissinger team was still in the White House, "I would be looking to more country-by-country restrictions," he said.

Congressman Michael Harrington (D) of Massachusetts says congressional action aimed at limiting military assistance to countries violating basic human rights already has had a direct effect on repressive regimes in South America.

He predicts a "change of direction" in U.S. aid policy towards repressive regimes, but questioned whether the change would come as quickly as many observers believe. He also says Congress is not likely to take any bold, new action on human rights over the coming months "in deference to the new administration."

But it is necessary that the United States take "the risks of its convictions" and stop aiding governments that abuse the rights of their fellow countrymen, says Mr. Harrington. Even "rhetoric" from the White House on the human-rights subject would have an effect in the short run, he adds.

Over the New Year's weekend, the U.S. State Department's first detailed report to Congress on the human-rights record of governments receiving American military support was released by the House International Relations Committee, chaired by Representative Fraser.

The committee had asked for the reports on Argentina, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Peru and the Philippines, in part to test State Department response to new legislation requiring such reports on request of Congress.

"They were better than I thought they would be," says Congressman Fraser, "but they understated" the situation in some countries -- "particularly Iran".

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

RADIO JORDAN		VOICE OF AMERICA		AMMAN AIRPORT		BBC RADIO	
(On 856 KHZ)		GMT		Arrivals :	Departures :	GMT	
7:00 Breakfast show	14:30 Pop music USA	03:00 The Breakfast Show : to 03:00, 04:00, 05:00, and 06:30	06:00 GMT : News, Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary. 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT : An informal presentation of popular music and feature reports and interviews, answer to listeners' questions, Science Digest.	8:00 Cairo (EA)	8:00 Beirut	05:00 World News; 24 hours	14:30 My Kind of Music
7:30 News bulletin	15:00 Concert hour			8:15 Dubai	8:45 Beirut (MEA)	05:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newsreel
7:40 Morning melodies	16:00 Old favourites			11:15 Beirut	8:45 Cairo (EA)	06:00 News; Press Review	15:15 Outlook
8:00 Sign off	16:30 Easy listening			11:15 Aleppo, Damascus (S-AA)	10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	06:30 My Kind of Music	16:00 News; Commentary
12:00 Pop session part I	17:00 Comedy series			14:05 Aqaba (SAA)	10:30 Cairo	07:00 News; 24 hours	16:15 Science in Action
12:30 Catch the word	17:30 Pop session part IV			15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)	12:00 Aqaba (SAA)	07:30 Sarah Ward	16:45 The World Today
12:45 Pop session part II	18:00 News summary			16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	14:45 Damascus (SAA)	07:45 Merchant Navy Programme	17:00 News
13:00 News summary	18:05 Listener's choice			16:20 Jeddah, Madina, Haqel, Tref (SDI)	16:45 Kuwait (KAC)	08:00 News; Reflections	17:09 Music Now
13:05 Pop session part III	19:00 News bulletin			17:00 Cairo	18:10 Tabuk, Madina, Jeddah (SDI)	08:15 Music for Wind Instruments	17:30 Book Choice
14:00 News bulletin	19:10 Music			17:15 Paris, Rome	19:30 Dubai, Karachi	08:30 Jazz Club	17:45 Sports Round-up
14:15 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off			18:10 Madrid, Athens	20:00 Kuwait	09:00 News; Press Review	18:00 News
				19:40 Beirut (MEA)	20:30 Tehran	09:15 The World Today	18:15 Radio Newsreel
				21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	22:55 Doha, Muscat	09:30 Financial News	18:30 What's New ?
				24:30 Rome (Alitalia)	01:15 Dubai (Alitalia)	09:45 Sword of Honour	19:00 Outlook : News Summary
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George Sayegh (21379)		Irbid :		First aid, fire, police ... 19			
Habib Iskandar (38680)		Awdeh		Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ... 36381-2			
Irbid :		Bashar		Municipal water service (emergency) ... 37111-3			
Anwar Shboul (2980)		Zarqa :		Police headquarters ... 39141			
Mit'eb Khalaf		Matajqa		Najdeh, rioting patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help ... 21111, 37777			
Zarqa :		Sa'adeh		Cultural Centres			
Nash'ar Ammari (82680)		Taxis :		American Centre (USIS) ... Tel. 41520			
Pharmacies :		Al Hamra (41833)		British Council ... 36147-8			
Amman :		Al Hussein (21776)		French Cultural Centre ... 37009			
Shahatit (21699)		University (61001)		Goethe Institute ... 41983			
Fattaleh (37140)		Khayyam (41541)		Soviet Cultural Centre ... 44203			
				Amman Municipal Library ... 36111			
				JORDAN TELEVISION			
				Channel 3 & 6 :			
				10:00 Quran			
				10:00 Cartoons			
				10:30 Arabic series			
				11:00 Three stooges			
				11:15 Religious programme			
				12:30 Cultural programme			
				13:00 Varieties			
				14:30 Soccer match			
				16:00 The Waltons			
				16:50 Arabic series			
				Channel 6 :			
				17:30 Cultural programme			
				18:00 Arabic series			
				18:30 Gunsmoke			
				20:00 News in Arabic			
				Channel 6 :			
				19:30 News in Hebrew			
				19:45 Varieties			
				20:30 Cilla's world of comedy			
				21:10 The Angels			
				22:00 News in English			
				22:15 Kojak			

كردنا صحتنا

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

vulnerable. South

NORTH
♠ 10 6
♥ J 8 4
♦ Q 10 8
♣ Q 10 9 7 4

EAST
♠ A 5 2
♥ 6 3
♦ K J 7 4
♣ K J 8 3

SOUTH
♠ K J 9 8 3
♥ A K Q 10 9 2
♦ 9 2
♣ Void

Declarer:
West North East
Pass 1 NT Pass
Pass 2 NT Pass
Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass

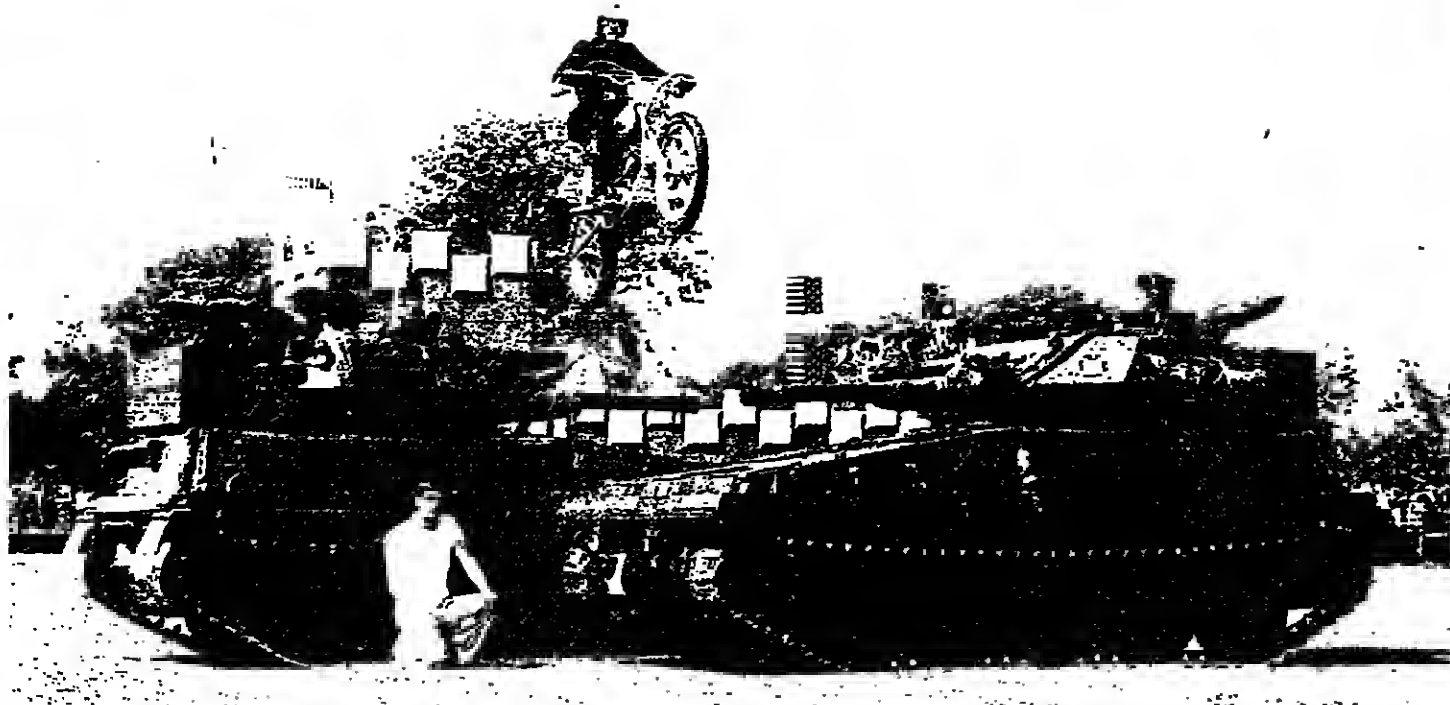
♣ lead: Ace of ♣.

less revealing manner. West attacked with the ace of diamonds and continued the suit in response to his partner's encouraging seven. From the bidding, East realized that declarer had to have eleven cards in the major suits. In that case, the defenders would need two spade tricks to defeat the hand. Left to his own devices, declarer might have guessed the spade position, although the percentage play is to finesse for the spade queen, which brings in the suit with one loser against a number of distributions. East, however, wanted to make sure that declarer misread the lie of the cards, and his next play tilted the odds decidedly in his favor.

Friday's Bols Bridge used the defenders to change their holdings. This is a fine example of a play that can lead to a disaster. If you are not thrilled with bidding, while we stretch a point to renege no trump at our turn, we would not of rebidding two no. Once partner has bid at least nine in the major suits, a two no trump suggestion stoppers in the hand and North was at deficit in the suit. Our choice was a simple pre-empt to three hearts, would lead to the final contract, but in a

At trick three East shifted to the king of clubs! Declarer ruffed high, crossed to dummy with the jack of trumps and led the ten of spades. East played low smoothly. From declarer's point of view, East was "known" to have started with the king-jack of diamonds and a king of clubs. If he had the ace of spades as well, he would surely have entered the bidding. Therefore, declarer consigned the ace of spades to West and ran the ten as his only hope for the contract. West won the queen, and East, much to declarer's consternation, eventually scored the ace of spades for the setting trick.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



HIGH RIDING -- Even a couple of tanks won't stop intrepid Signalman Philip Cowderoy of the British army "getting through" on his motorcycle -- he just jumps clean over the top of them. This spectacular leap was performed for the first time in Britain recently at an army display held at Catterick Camp in northeast

England. It was part of a demonstration given by the "White Helmets", the Royal Army Signal Corps' motorcycle display team. To clear the two tanks, Scorpion armoured reconnaissance and combat vehicles, the rider had to cover more than six metres at a height of at least two metres.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES. The morning is the time to wind up matters which were started yesterday. The afternoon and evening gives you a chance to get rid of secret annoyances. Quietly gather the data you need.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is best time to meet with good friends and reach important decisions. The evening is best spent at home with family.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A vocational matter should be handled intelligently in the morning and then you have more time for being with friends later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A new contact could be most helpful to you in the future. Your intuition is extremely good now, so be sure to use it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Begin day properly by doing whatever will please your mate. Be to rely on your intuition more now and get fine results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Find a common point on which to agree with associates in a project that is important to you. Think constructively.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) First tackle all that work ahead of you and then you can look into a new interest that fascinates you. Take no chances with your reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make those appointments early for the recreation you want later in the day. Be more alert to opportunities around you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Consult a business expert for advice you need. Later engage in favorite hobby with congenials and relieve tensions.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Handle important correspondence early in the day and then later you can attend to home matters.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) First attend to a monetary matter that is vital to your welfare. Later get in touch with an expert who can be of service to you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Organize your plans in a most confidential manner in the morning, then work out financial problems later in the day.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan your activities so you can easily gain whatever means the most to you. Attend the social tonight and be cheerful.

GRAFFITI



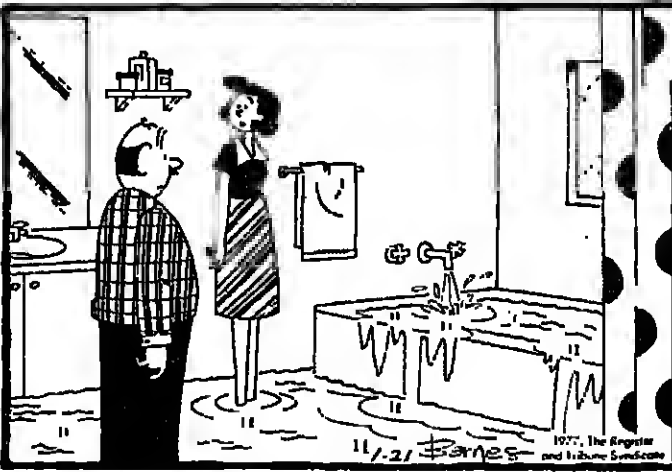
DAYTIME TV IS A VIDIOT'S DELIGHT

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



GERMANY Facke

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"I'm trying to drown a great big black spider I saw in the bathtub."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Circle the four Jumbles, or to each square, to form binary words.

CCO
YHB
COBE
RGEY

A VEGETABLE PRODUCT OFTEN PIPED TO ITS ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: TRULY IGLOO OVERDO GALLEY
Answer: Used to get a stick--GLUE

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

- GUNSMOKE : LARKIN**
Marshall Dillon, fights gang which tries to save one of its members taken to prison by the law officer.
- THE WALTONS : THE FOUNDLING**
The Waltons take care of a baby found on their doorstep and wait for his mother to claim him.
- CILLA'S WORLD OF COMEDY : NO HAREM FOR HENRY**
Linda finding out that her husband is betraying her, plots to win him back.

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An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

WORD PUZZLE

29. Contemptible
31. Profane
32. Hawaiian
33. Remiss
34. Recreation area
35. Japanese case
37. Satyr
39. Quick sharp cry
40. Recess
43. Irish lake
44. BPOE member
45. Male turkey
46. Surveyor's trail
47. Obsolete railways
48. Person addressed

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

- Lout
- Monk's title
- Gala
- Coconut fiber
- Samovars
- Sewing party
- Bleach
- Polynesian chestnut
- Medicinal fruit shrub
- Splendor
- Wofframite
- Possessive adjective
- Wash for gold
- Fish's propeller
- Breakfast dish
- New Zealand wine
- Fifty-nine
- Foolishness
- Pseudonym
- Hirtus
- Wing-footed
- Award
- Potato buds
- Prehistoric mound
- Arm bone
- Cruel
- Invites
- Arakara
- In addition
- Australian bird

OUT AND ABOUT

THE CROWN ROTISSERIE

Hotel Jordan International. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361 ext. 5.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21863. Jabal Al Luweldah, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 39646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abihyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.

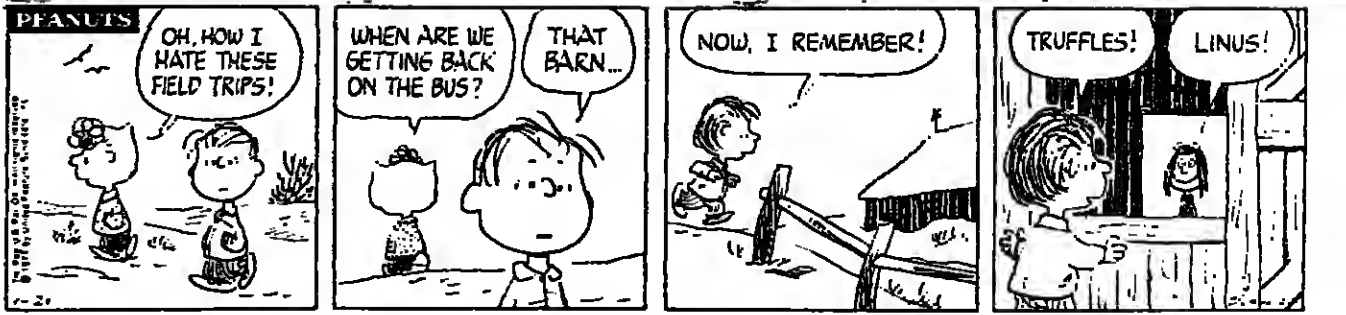
THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25992. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

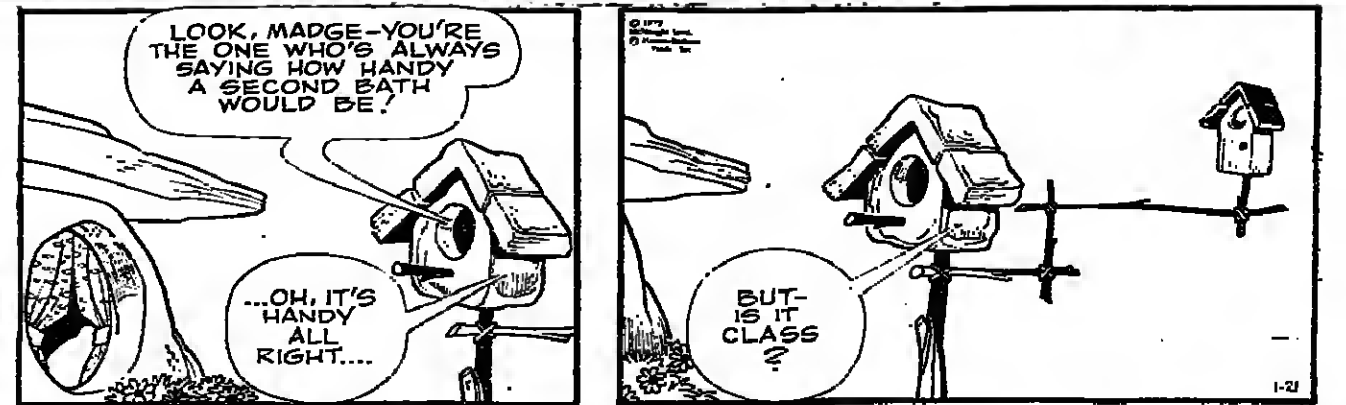
316 665 STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luweldah. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

PEANUTS



THE FLINTSTONES



MUTT AND JEFF



Gandhi's sudden call for elections lands Indian opposition parties in lap of forbidding preparation task

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (AFP). — Indian Communist Party, will Intense political activity started in India following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement last Tuesday that elections for the lower house of representatives would be held in March.

The leaders of the ruling Congress Party cheered the decision. Some majority politicians like Mr. Zail Singh, Prime Minister of the Punjab State, were publicly requesting that Mrs. Gandhi's 31-year-old son Mr. Sanjay Gandhi be a candidate in their region.

A member of the executive committee of the Youth Congress since Dec. 10, 1975, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi rose to nationwide political stardom in a year.

The opposition's reaction to the election announcement was more moderate. The major leaders were in favour of the elections on condition that the state of emergency be lifted and political prisoners freed. Most of them point out that Mrs. Gandhi chose a time which was most favourable to her.

They say the prime minister has not left enough time for the opposition to prepare their campaigns after they had been muzzled for 18 months and their ranks badly hit by political arrests.

Nevertheless, veteran leader of the "O" (Opposition) Congress Party Morarji Desai announced today that four non-Communist opposition parties would field candidates under a single unified party in the parliamentary elections.

The party, which will oppose the ruling Congress in almost all constituencies, would be called "Janata" ("People's Party"). Mr. Desai added. The party would comprise the rightwing Congress opposition, the Hindu Jana Sangh and the Bharatiya Lok Dal (All-India People's Movement) and the Socialist Party and some Independents, he said.

Mr. Desai, a former deputy premier who was released from jail two days ago after being detained when emergency was proclaimed in June 1975, said that as the time was short the new party would be formally launched only after the poll.

It appears unlikely, however, that the two authorised Communist Parties, the pro-Soviet Indian Communist Party and the Marxist

Indian Communist Party, will Intense political activity started in India following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement last Tuesday that elections for the lower house of representatives would be held in March.

The Indian Communist Party, will Intense political activity started in India following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement last Tuesday that elections for the lower house of representatives would be held in March.

INDIAN PRESS CENSORSHIP REMOVED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (AFP). — The Indian government announced late today its decision to suspend press censorship, imposed following the June 1975 declaration of emergency.

sible under a state of emergency. He called for the lifting of emergency measures and the release of all political prisoners. He did not say whether his party would boycott the elections.

In the past two days several political prisoners have been released, especially in the states of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (north and northeastern India), official sources said today.

Yesterday evening the former Prime Minister of Punjab Mr. Parkash Singh Badal and several members of the Akali Dal Party of the Sikh community were freed.

Censorship of the press, in force for 18 months for the local media, may soon be lifted, according to papers in the capital.

With Basques soothed, Spain focuses on economic problems

MADRID, Jan. 20, (R). — The Spanish government today prepared to tackle the country's serious economic problems after soothing Basque nationalists by allowing them to hoist their flag at town halls.

An economic recession and unrest in the northern Basque country have been two of the main problems overshadowing Spain's transition from dictatorship to democracy.

But the mixture of jubilation and dissent aroused by the decision to allow the green, red and white Basque flag or Ikurrina -- banned for 40 years by the late Gen. Franco as a symbol of separatism -- had surprised Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, informed sources said.

Thousands of Basque revellers raised the Ikurrina yesterday in San Sebastian and numerous towns but the governors of the Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa resigned in protest.

The provincial council of Vizcaya refused to display the Ikurrina, saying it was the flag of only one group, the Basque Nationalist Party.

The sources said Prime Minister Suarez took the view that the

government was not imposing the Ikurrina on the Basques and it was up to each town council to decide whether it wanted to display it.

Political observers said the flag issue could provoke serious divisions among the Basques who had hitherto given the semblance of unity in their campaign for home rule and release of political prisoners.

Ministry under-secretaries met here today to prepare a cabinet meeting tomorrow which is expected to decide economic measures to curb inflation and increase production.

The government was said to be aiming at reducing inflation to 14 per cent from last year's 20 per cent but oil price increases could force another rise in petrol prices.

Soaring living costs have already precipitated strikes this week involving public bus drivers in Madrid, secondary school teachers in 25 provinces and workers at a new plant of the American Ford Motor Company near Valencia.

Andreotti postpones crucial meeting of Italian cabinet

ROME, Jan. 20 (R). — Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti today unexpectedly postponed a cabinet meeting due to decide on austerity measures to counter Italy's acute economic crisis.

An authoritative source said the postponement of tomorrow's cabinet session for a week was mainly to give the government time to assess results of a meeting today between trade union and industrial leaders.

The chiefs of Italy's three trade union federations and the Confederation of Industry resumed their talks here this morning to try to find voluntary agreement to solve the crisis and cut inflation.

The talks in a Rome suburb were aimed at producing agreement on proposals already offered by the unions to cut labour costs and



AT AIRPORT -- Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi (left) greets President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia at his arrival to Tripoli Airport Tuesday on his three-day official visit to Libya. (AP wirephoto).

Because of demonstrations in Egypt Tito cuts short Mideast tour

BELGRADE, Jan. 20 (R). — Yugoslav President Tito returned here today from a three-day official visit to Libya after postponing a planned trip to Egypt because of riots there over food prices.

President Tito, who conferred with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on the Middle East situation, was expected to pay a last tribute later today to Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic who died in plane crash Tuesday, Mr. Bijedic, 59, held his post since 1971 and enjoyed Tito's full confidence as a skillful administrator and veteran communist.

Yugoslav officials said the planned week-long visit to Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat, due to start today, was postponed because of the tense internal political situation there, rather than Mr. Bijedic's death.

Demonstrators in the Upper Egyptian city of Aswan, where President Tito was originally scheduled to arrive, burned down triumphal arches built specially for the visit.

President Tito told a group of Yugoslavs working in Libya at a meeting yesterday that he regarded his trips to Tripoli and Egypt as highly important.

The official news agency Tanjug said last night that a new date for the Egyptian visit would be set later.

In his talks with Mr. Sadat, President Tito was planning to back moves aimed at resuming the adjourned Middle East peace conference in Geneva and to urge greater Arab unity in tackling problems in the region.

Meanwhile consultations between representatives of the six republics in the Yugoslav federation will be held to designate a successor to Bijedic.

An unwritten tradition requires that top posts down to the rank of embassy counselor go to one nationality after another in turn.

But president Tito's opinion will predominate in choosing a new premier -- an official who in this country carries out policy directives rather than shapes them.

Since the premiership was set up, it has been filled by a Serb, a Croat, a Bosnian and a Slovene (Mr. Bijedic).

Under the rotation system, the next premier might be a Macedonian or Montenegrin.

But a decision apparently will be complicated by the fact that two key posts already have gone to those nationality groups. Parliament President Kiro Gligorov is a Macedonian and Vice President of the Republic Vidoje Zarkovic is a Montenegrin.

CARTER LACES 10-MINUTE INAUGURAL SPEECH WITH DOSES OF FAITH, MORALITY, IDEALISM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter promised progress towards international nuclear disarmament, defence of human rights, and a renewal of faith in the United States and the American dream in his 10-minute inaugural speech here today.

The address, delivered from the steps of the Capitol just after Mr. Carter was sworn in by Chief Justice Warren Burger as the 39th president of the United States, set the tone for his administration.

"The world is still engaged in a massive armaments race designed to ensure continuing equivalent strength among potential adversaries," he said.

"We pledge perseverance and wisdom in our efforts to limit the world's armaments to those necessary for each nation's own domestic safety."

"We shall move this year a step towards our ultimate goal -- the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth."

He called on all peoples to join with the United States, for its success might mean life instead of death.

But he warned other countries not take American idealism for weakness.

Mr. Carter went on: "Because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere."

"Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights. We do not seek to intimidate, but it is clear that a world which others can dominate with impunity would be inhospitable to decency and a threat to the well-being of all people."

The United States would remain a strong nation, and its strength would be sufficient that it need not be tested in combat, he pledged, but this would be a "quiet strength based not merely on the size of an arsenal but on the nobility of ideas."

The commitment of the United States to human rights must be absolute, the new president affirmed.

We have learned "that even our great nation has its recognised limits and that we can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems."

"We cannot afford to do everything, nor can we afford to lack boldness as we meet the future."

"So together in a spirit of individual sacrifice for the common

good we must simply do our best," he said.

"We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home, for we know that the trust which our nation earns is essential to its strength," he said.

An increasing number of politically-aware people were demanding their place in the sun not just to benefit themselves but for basic human rights, he explained.

"The passion for freedom is on the rise. Tapping this new spirit, there can be no nobler nor more ambitious task for America to undertake on this day of a new beginning than to help shape a peaceful world that is humane," he said.

Mr. Carter promised "a beginning, a new dedication to our government and a new among us all."

"The American dream end We must once again have faith in our country," he said.

He concluded by stating that he hoped at the end of his presidency the peoples of the world could last his government had helped in lasting peace based not on reflected values prized by United States.

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 20 (R). — President Idi Amin was quoted by Uganda Radio over the weekend as saying he was grateful to the people who have demonstrated their dislike for the "fictitious films" about Israel's raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda last July to free the passengers of a hijacked aircraft.

Controversy and bomb incidents have surrounded the various films which have sought to dramatise the Israeli raid.

Bombings and bomb threats against cinemas have been reported recently in West Germany, where "punished by God".

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CO. HAS FOLLOWING OPENINGS FOR ITS AREA OFFICE IN AMMAN - JORDAN SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS

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Male and Female applicants will be considered.

Please apply in writing to Personnel Manager P.O. Box 9469, Amman, giving full information and telephone contact if possible.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AFP). — Visiting Iraqi Vice President Taha Maarouf today said that Iraq will continue stable and long term oil supplies to Japan. At a meeting with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Mr. Maarouf also said he hoped that Japan, in return, would play a greater role in Iraq's economic development.

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (R). — The Japanese cabinet approved a reflationary budget today, featuring massive expenditure on public works but giving short shrift to welfare spending. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda described the 28,510 billion yen (\$98.3 billion) budget as "a manifestation of the government's posture to contribute to the stability and development of the world economy in a spirit of harmony and collaboration."

MANILA, Jan. 20 (R). — The leader of an Islamic group supervising a ceasefire between the Philippines government and Moslem rebels in the south said today it appeared to be taking effect. Mr. Kasem Zuhari, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural Affairs of the Islamic Conference, said he was optimistic of a final peace settlement in the four-year conflict that has cost thousands of lives.

USAKA, Jan. 20 (R). — A meeting of the Committee of 12 of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which studies cooperation between Africa and the Arab world, scheduled to be held here today, has been postponed until tomorrow.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firmer Thursday in light trading and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 387.1. Early uncertainty among equities gave way to small demand with stock shortage continuing to distort price movements in some issues.

Government bonds firmed up to 3/8 point on expectations of a cut in the Bank of England minimum lending rate Friday and hopes of a good response to the 1.25 billion long 'tap' stock which opened for applications Thursday.

Gold shares ended slightly easier and dollar stocks firmed. Australians eased.

Fisons finished 15p up with the gain here partly reflecting stock shortage, dealers said. Rank Organisation continued to be helped by yesterday's results. It ended 8p higher after being 10p up. Metal Box was also 8p firmer and Guest Keen put on 9p. Other top names gained up to 6p.

Burmah oil was the chief gainer among oils in response to news that the U.S. authorities had granted a loan for the construction of tankers. Shell was 5p dearer but BP eased 2p. Tate and Lyle closed unchanged after losing as much as 6p following results.

Handwritten signature or stamp in Arabic script.